

# THE CHIPLEY BANNER.

VOLUME V.

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## FOR SMALLER COTTON CROP

### AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COTTON GROWERS AT MEMPHIS.

#### MUCH IMPORTANT WORK DONE.

President Lane Pleads For United Action Among Planters of All The Cotton States.

The American Cotton Growers' Protective Association was called to order at Memphis, Tenn., Monday morning by President Hector D. Lane, of Athens, Ala.

Delegates present, including prominent planters from Arkansas, Tennessee, Texas, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia and Mississippi. Immediately after the delegates were called to order President Lane delivered an address, in which he explained why the convention had been called.

"Cotton today is selling at less than 5 cents," he said, "and this means the insignificant sum of 10 cents a day for the labor of the man who is distinctively the cotton grower. I make this statement deliberately and defy a successful contradiction."

President Lane made a strong plea for a reduction of the cotton acreage, saying that overproduction fosters manipulation. By destroying the annual surplus, the law of supply and demand will prevail, competition will intervene and the cost of the production of this commodity, which is a fair standard of its value, will be the basis of the price mark.

The usual committees were appointed and the morning session was devoted to the reception of delegates and to organization.

After President Lane's address had been discussed, permanent officers were elected:

A committee on resolutions, consisting of two delegates from each state, was appointed.

At the afternoon session a general discussion of the situation was had, in which all the delegates took part. Dr. D. M. Crosson, delegate from the recent convention of cotton growers which was held in Atlanta, Ga., was introduced and addressed the meeting, after which an adjournment was taken until 8 o'clock p. m.

When the delegates were called to order at the night session the committee on resolutions presented a report which was adopted:

"Believing that the best thing this meeting can accomplish will be a permanent organization of American cotton growers, your committee respectfully recommend that we reaffirm the principles announced by the association at its meeting in Memphis in January, 1896."

A constitution and declaration of principles were presented. The committee recommended:

"The name of this association shall be the American Cotton Growers' Protective Association and that its object shall be to educate the cotton growers of America as to their rights and duties, and to devise ways and means for the improvement of their condition."

It recommended:

"We adopt the principles announced by the association at its meeting at Jackson, Miss., January 9 and 10, 1895, and Memphis, Tenn., in January, 1896. In order to carry them out we shall strive by the thorough organization of all the cotton growing states, counties and districts to unite all cotton growers in an earnest effort to reduce the acreage of cotton each year to such a point as will insure a fair average price to each grower. This organization shall take no part in national, state or local politics and will permit no persons to use it for personal advancement or purely potestant American cotton growers."

"This association shall aim, above all, to teach American cotton growers to reduce the cost of the production of cotton."

"To practice the principles of thrift and economy, which shall enable him to escape debt and make his cotton a real 'money crop.'"

"To make all his own supplies at home, to the end that the crop when produced may be all his own."

"To hold his crop each year until he can sell it to the best of advantage."

"To build factories for manufacturing cotton goods near the cotton fields so that he may receive the largest returns from each annual cotton crop and that the home markets may be built up for all other farm products."

After further endorsing the anti-option bill introduced in congress by Representative Stokes, of South Carolina, a resolution was passed suggesting that the farmers in every county in each state meet on the first Monday in February and proceed to organize. The following officers were elected: President, Hector D. Lane, of Alabama; secretary, Richard Cheatham, editor of The Cotton Planters' Journal, of Memphis.

The convention then adjourned sine die, subject to the call of the president.

## SOLICITOR ATTACKS EDITOR.

Climax Reached When Trial Came Up In Recorder's Court.

At Atlanta, Ga., Saturday night, Solicitor O'Neill, of the city criminal court, met Editor Stein, of the Looking Glass, in the Kimball House and struck him a blow in the face, when friends interfered and prevented further trouble.

The attack was instigated by a publication in the Looking Glass, which is principally devoted to sensational stories, which reflected on the judge of the court and Solicitor O'Neill.

Both parties were ordered to appear in police court Monday morning. The trial resulted in a sensation the like of which has never before moved an audience in an Atlanta court room. The climax was reached when Mr. Harvey Johnson, representing Solicitor O'Neill, uttered a bitter, withering and fearful denunciation of Stein.

Facing the editor of The Looking Glass, who was standing near him, Mr. Johnson said:

"Shall a liar, a forger, a scoundrel and a convict be allowed to besmirch the reputation of an honorable man and go unpunished? Shall such a creature stalk abroad, attacking the purity of our women and even laying his vile hands upon the bride at the altar, and escape the chastisement he deserves?"

Stein paled and his hands moved convulsively when the anathema was hurled at him. His voice trembled with suppressed rage. He said:

"Can I have the protection of this court?"

Detective Looney had quickly approached the side of Stein, and Police Captain Thompson was near Mr. Johnson.

The most intense excitement prevailed. The recorder nodded to Mr. Johnson to proceed, at the same time telling Stein he could make a reply.

Shaking a letter which Mr. O'Neill had received from Savannah, Mr. Johnson cried out at the top of his voice: "This letter proves this fellow to be a liar, and there is a picture in Madrox & Rucker's bank which shows him to be a forger and a convict."

"That is a lie," shouted Stein. "Every word of that is a tissue of lies. And I will hold you responsible for every word you utter."

"You can see me on the streets whenever you wish," replied Mr. Johnson. "I will not go through any formality with such a creature as you, but I will protect myself when the time comes."

The trial ended by the recorder finding Mr. O'Neill ten dollars and costs. Mr. Orth Stein was seen later and made the following statement at his room in the Kimball:

"The attack upon me today by Harvey Johnson was so cowardly, so gratuitous and so unspeakably cruel that I lack words to fitly characterize it."

What I will do about it is another matter. I beg my friends to be patient. The course I will take will be one that will give them no occasion to be ashamed."

## SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

Many New Industries Reported as Established the Past Week.

Southern correspondents report continued activity in industrial circles for the past week. Southern iron moves freely and the demand for lumber and coal shows a steady increase. Trade in all lines is healthy.

Among the most important new industries for the week are the following: Ocala Electric Light Co., capital, \$20,000, Ocala, Fla., and other electrical plants at West Point, Tenn., and Suffolk, Va.; the Crystal Ice Co., capital, \$50,000, New Orleans, La.; acid works at Alexander, Va.; the Kenna Oil Co., capital \$50,000, at Kenna, W. Va.; the Runnymede Phosphate Co., capital \$15,000, at Charleston, S. C.; a \$10,000 cotton mill at Danversfield, Tex.; a \$50,000 knitting mill at Kingsport, N. C., and another at Augusta, Ga. A \$50,000 woolen mill is projected at Rockwood, Tenn., and another will probably be located at Shelbyville, Tenn. The Austro-American Stove and Lumber Co., capital \$100,000, has been chartered at Shreveport, La., and the Merchants Manufacturing Co., capital \$10,000, at Memphis, Tenn. Other woodworking plants will be established at Sumner, Fla., and Elizabeth City and Hoffman, N. C.—Tradesman (Chattanooga, Tenn.)

## BOSTON IS DEMOCRATIC.

Quincy, Democrat, Is Again Chosen Mayor Over Curtis, Republican.

Joseph Quincy, democrat, was re-elected mayor of Boston, Mass., Tuesday by a decreased plurality over Mayor Curtis, his opponent of two years ago, although the city went republican at the state election last month.

The attempt to split the democratic vote in the city by vigorous work on the part of Thomas Riley, running as a silver democrat, proved futile. His rallies were crowded and his audiences apparently intensely loyal, but less than 3,000 voters supported him at the polls.

## WOLCOTT MAY WALK OUT

### SILVER SENATOR DISPLEASED AT GAGE'S FINANCIAL POLICY.

#### THREATENS TO LEAVE SENATE.

While on Friendly Terms With McKinley, the Colorado Man is Openly Antagonistic to Secretary of Treasury

A Washington special says: The publication of Senator Wolcott's threat to resign from the United States senate created a sensation in political circles at the capitol.

While many believe that his indignation may sufficiently cool to prevent the actual relinquishment of his seat, all agree that his return to the advocacy of free and unlimited silver coinage is certain.

The position in which Senator Wolcott is placed is well understood by all those who realize the peculiar situation which has developed with respect to the administration and the monetary commission of which the Colorado senator is chairman. Either President McKinley and Secretary Gage are at variance or Senator Wolcott and his sympathizers are utterly deceived as to the president's attitude. Mr. Wolcott has since his return from Europe talked long and earnestly with the president, and yet he defends the president while taking a position of open antagonism to Secretary Gage.

The assertion is made by Mr. Wolcott's sympathizers that Secretary Gage represents the administration and if it were not for the political disturbance it would cause Mr. Gage to retire from the cabinet.

This assertion, which is now made privately, is likely to be made publicly before long. If this is done, the issue will be raised and the public will know the facts. The result will probably be that Mr. Wolcott will find that he has misunderstood the position of the position of the president and will then dramatically announce his indignation at the administration.

The president can hardly be in sympathy with both Secretary Gage and the Colorado senator, as Gage stands simply for gold and Wolcott for silver alone.

As things are now tending, the president will probably have to break with one or the other of them and unless he is misunderstood by the leaders of his party and persons closest to him, the break will not be with the secretary of the treasury.

The committee room of Senator Wolcott was besieged Wednesday by those desiring a confirmation or denial of the authentic statement that he contemplates forwarding his resignation to the governor of his state unless the president's endorsement of Secretary Gage's financial plans should be less direct and pronounced.

No satisfactory information was given to these inquiries.

The other silver senators are absent from Washington. Senator Carter is in New York, Senator Pettigrew is at his home in South Dakota, Senator Chandler, who first predicted a split in the republican party on the silver question and hinted at the defection of Senator Wolcott, has gone to New Hampshire.

Senator Teller will not discuss the question affecting his colleague. He foresaw the inevitable break. President McKinley, he thinks, cannot ride two horses going in opposite directions.

## STEAMERS FOR KLONDIKE.

Joseph Ladue Is Making Preparations To Transport Passengers.

C. P. Huntington has sold the 2,500-ton iron steamship Morgan City, now at New York, and it will sail with freight and passengers in the course of two or three weeks for Seattle and South Alaskan ports. The purchaser is Joseph Ladue and the price is about \$250,000.

Mr. Ladue has given an order for several other steamers for the transportation business. The Morgan City will be added to the fleet and will run between Seattle and Dyra and Skagway until June 1st, when she will start with freight and passengers for St. Michaels, connecting at that point with the river boats owned by Ladue.

## BURGULARS BAGGED BY CLERK.

Single Handed, Rood Captured Four of a Gang of Six.

Four burglars of a gang of six were captured by Martin Rood in Jackson & Eggleston's store at Canaan, Conn., early Wednesday morning. Rood, who sleeps in the store, was awakened by the movements of the men and the prompt use of his revolver wounded two of the burglars and marched four of them, including one of those whom he had shot, into a room and locked the door. The other wounded man was helpless. The sixth member of the gang escaped.

Rood fired his revolver until reinforcements came and his victims were landed safely in the lock-up.

## NEW PRISON COMMISSIONERS.

Georgia's Governor Names the Men to Operate New Convict System.

Governor Atkinson, Tuesday morning, appointed the three prison commissioners of Georgia under the provision of the new convict law. They are: Joe S. Turner, of Putnam county; Clement A. Evans, of Fulton; Jacob L. Beach, of Glynn.

These three men will put into operation the new convict system provided for by the recent legislature.

The appointments were formally tendered Tuesday morning and accepted. A meeting of the commissioners was afterwards held and Mr. Turner was elected chairman. Douglas Glessner, of Spalding, was elected secretary, and Jake C. Moore, of Floyd, inspector. The commissioners were sworn in by Governor Atkinson just after he signed the bill abolishing the offices of principal and assistant keeper and creating the prison commission.

The men drew lots for terms of office. Mr. Beach drew the five-year card; Mr. Evans the three and Turner the one-year term.

These appointments are the most important and significant of the year, and the selection of General Evans amounts to almost a sensation.

The governor and the general are old political opponents. In the campaign for governor three years ago they were pitted against each other. The latter has been regarded as a possibility in the next campaign, and his following among the veterans of the state made him a dangerous opponent for any other candidate seeking the soldier vote. His acceptance of the post will give the political prophets something to think about. As far as the appointment is concerned, however, it is nothing more than the recognition of his worth and fitness for one of the most important positions in the gift of the state at this or any other time. The governor, who is a student of men, has settled upon him as a man in every way capacitated for the work.

## ANDREWS CRITICISED.

President of Brown University Again In Controversy.

A dispatch from Providence, R. I., says: President Benjamin Andrews, of Brown university, whose freedom of utterance on the money question led to a bitter contest between him and the trustees of the university last spring, is again in controversy. This time it is with the G. A. R. and the churchy admirers of the Armenian, both of which bodies declare that he has been unjust and unwise, while some of the latter insist that he has been talking on a matter of which he knows nothing.

Recently Dr. Andrews went to Chicago to lecture on the "Generals of the Confederacy," and in the course of his remarks he praised General Robert E. Lee at the expense of some of the general's Union adversaries.

The second instance in which Dr. Andrews has sown the seeds of trouble for himself was in the statement that the Turks are a "nobler and more moral race than the Armenians." This has roused the indignation of christian people in all parts of the country, and local papers have helped spread the feeling by a charge that Dr. Andrews' personal acquaintance with the Turks was limited to a thirty-six hours' visit to Constantinople.

The result is that many who sympathized with Dr. Andrews in his former trouble have been among the first to condemn his latest utterances.

## GORDON SHOWN LENIENCY.

Judge Speer Reprimanded Him, But Dismissed Contempt Proceedings.

In the United States court at Macon, Ga., Tuesday morning Judge A. L. Miller, in behalf of W. M. Gordon, argued against the infliction of a penalty by the court for not producing the books of the Progress Loan and Improvement company when called on by the receiver.

Complete restitution was made by Gordon, and the fact that he has been humiliated by issuing the attachment against him were the chief points of the argument.

Judge Speer said he was not inclined to further punish Gordon, and after some rather pointed remarks directed at Gordon, he dismissed the contempt proceedings. This is the last of the case which has aroused so much interest. It is understood that under provisions of the judge's decree payments will be divided over a period of six months, with a total of \$62,600 to be paid out by Gordon.

## NOW ACCUSED OF FORGERY.

Notes Given by Adolph Luetgert Declared Fraudulent by Indorser.

A Chicago dispatch says: Four notes for \$1,000 each, held by ex-Judge Vincent, formerly counsel for Adolph L. Luetgert, and given by the big sausage maker to Judge Vincent for legal services, are said to bear forged indorsements.

The notes are signed by Luetgert and indorsed with the name of Paul M. Jassechek, a plumber and real estate owner. Jassechek denies emphatically that the indorsements are his.

Judge Vincent is said to have advanced Luetgert \$1,000 in cash on the strength of the four notes.

## CONGRESS TAKES A RECESS.

### BOTH HOUSE AND SENATE ADJOURN UNTIL JANUARY 5TH.

#### EULOGIES ON DEATH OF COOKE.

The Klondike Miners' Relief Bill, Appropriating \$200,000, Successfully Carried Through.

Saturday being the last day of the session before the holidays, the chairman of the house took occasion in his opening prayer to refer to approaching season of peace and good will, and to pay tribute to the late Representative Cooke, of Illinois, whose eulogies were set for the day.

The conference report to the emergency relief measure, for the Klondike country, was presented and agreed to. It compromised the amount of the relief fund at \$200,000, provides for securing the consent of Canada to extending the relief to the Canadian side, and authorizes the use of the army to carry out the relief measures. It also provides that the supplies be purchased instead of being donated.

House bill was passed confirming certain cash entries of public lands.

The speaker announced several committee changes including Boyce, of Indiana, to succeed Johnson, of Indiana (resigned), as chairman of the elections committee No. 2; Coddling, of Pennsylvania, to succeed Kirkpatrick, of Pennsylvania, on Pacific roads.

At 12:30 p. m. Mr. Boutelle, of Illinois, offered resolutions of profound regret on the death of Mr. Cooke, of Illinois, and eulogies were begun.

It was the first time Mr. Boutelle, who succeeds Mr. Cooke, had spoken in the house. He paid a high tribute to the deceased and referred to President McKinley's recent bereavement in the loss of his mother.

Friday's open session of the senate was brief, the time being consumed in the introduction of bills and resolutions, several of the latter calling for information from various departments being passed. One of the resolutions agreed to increase from \$50,000 to \$62,500, the amount to be expended by the government on the buildings at the Trans-Mississippi International exposition to be held in Omaha, and reduced by \$12,500 the sum to be expended upon the government's display.

During the executive session the senate received and adopted the conference report on the bill providing for the extension of relief to the miners in the Yukon river country.

Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, introduced a resolution, which was passed, directing the postmaster general to inform the senate of all railway and steamship mail contracts made by the United States now in force, the names of persons or companies with whom they are made, the service to be performed and the sum to be paid by the United States.

Mr. Kyle, of South Dakota, introduced and had passed a resolution calling upon the secretary of state for all papers from the Haytian government relating to Bernard Campbell.

The senate at 11:40 p. m. went into executive session. During the executive session the conference report upon the bill providing relief for the Klondike miners was received and adopted. Both houses adjourned until January 5th.

## CRACKER COMPANIES COMBINE.

Only the Details of Organization Remain To Be Settled.

President Marvin, of the United States Baking Company, returned to Pittsburgh, Pa., Sunday from New York and announced that the consolidation of three cracker companies of the United States is an assured fact.

The deal has been practically consummated, and only details of organization remain to be settled.

The capitalization of the big combine, he says, will be \$55,000,000 and it will be in operation by January 1.

The three companies entering the trust are the New York Biscuit Company, the American Baking Company and the United States Baking Company. The latter is now capitalized at \$5,000,000, while the other two are rated at \$10,000,000 each.

## PREACHED AGAINST CRIME.

Ministers in South Carolina Pulpits Discourse on One Subject.

A Columbia, S. C., dispatch says: The invitation of Bishop Ellison Capers, of this diocese, to all other denominations to join the Episcopal clergy Sunday in attempting to check the murder fever in the state was generally accepted.

The conference at Florence passed resolutions to accept the invitation.

Bishop Capers preached in Orangeburg on the line of his address to the clergy, but made a point on the prevailing habit of carrying concealed weapons by all classes of men in flagrant disregard of law.

## ONLY ONE BILL VETOED.

Georgia's Governor Passes Upon the Many Legislative Measures.

Governor Atkinson of Georgia has passed upon all the bills and resolutions sent him by the legislature, and this is the result:

Bills passed.....235  
Bills approved.....234  
Bills vetoed.....1  
Resolutions adopted.....24  
Resolutions vetoed.....1

The single bill vetoed was that which prohibited football playing in Georgia. The veto of a resolution is something of a departure in executive action. Resolutions as a rule are not subject to veto. But in this particular case the governor holds that the resolution really enacted law and was, therefore, subject to the same executive consideration as other ordinances classified as bills. It was the resolution declaring in favor of a national quarantine law. In explaining his action on this resolution the governor said:

"This resolution evidently intended to have the effect of law, because it was read three times in each house and proposed to surrender to the national government an important power which is now vested in the state. Notwithstanding the fact that it passed the senate unanimously and the house by a vote of 82 to 20, it could not be law were I to sign it, since it did not receive the constitutional majority of 88 votes. Even had it received such votes, I should have attached my veto, as I believe its passage would have been a great mistake."

"I am a believer in the democratic doctrine of states' rights and local self government. This bill is an abandonment of that creed and is in conflict with the best teaching of Jefferson, Madison and all the great exponents of the democratic position on this question."

## FERTILIZER MEN ORGANIZE.

An Important But Secret Meeting Held In Atlanta, Ga.

The fertilizer men of the south met in Atlanta, Ga., Tuesday morning and organized the Southern Fertilizer Association, the purpose of which is to control the entire guano trade of the country.

The organization was the most important ever effected in the south, and an idea of the magnitude of the association may be gained from the fact that it will control over 40,000,000 tons of fertilizers, valued at something like \$700,000,000. The entire fertilizer trade of the United States will be affected by this meeting of the manufacturers.

The old fertilizer association was changed into a new association and new officers were selected. New regulations were adopted and changes that involve millions in the south were made. All of the manufacturers strenuously denied that they had formed a trust of any kind. They simply said that they had organized for mutual protection.

The men present at the meeting represent the greatest fertilizer manufacturing in the world, and the aggregate value of the business which they control amounts to hundreds of millions a year. The fact that the fertilizer men have combined is a matter of peculiar interest to Georgia because of the fact that the state uses more guano than any other in the Union.

The meeting was private, and aside from the names of the officers elected, the manufacturers would not disclose any business that transpired.

## DISAPPOINTED AT DEFEAT.

Miss Elam Sought Death On Failure To Get an Appointment.

Miss Adah Elam, who for many years occupied the position of postmistress of the Georgia house of representatives, took morphine Wednesday morning and was later found in an unconscious condition in a room on the third floor of the capitol.

The timely efforts of a physician from the Grady hospital restored her to consciousness. Miss Elam begged those around her to let her alone and not give any restoratives.

The cause of her rash act seems to have been her disappointment at failure to receive the position of assistant state librarian, for which she was an applicant. Miss Elam is a lady of unblemished reputation, and a very determined and high-spirited woman, and she seems not to have been able to brook defeat in the intense competition for the office.

## EASTERN COMPLICATIONS

Are Being Investigated By the Authorities at Washington.

It is understood that the authorities at Washington have been unofficially sounded as to the attitude of the United States toward the complications in the far east with a view to learning whether American interests in China were regarded as sufficient to warrant any active step by this government.

From what sources the inquiries have come is not disclosed. If from Great Britain, it must have come through Colonel Hay, the American ambassador at London, as the British officials here have received no instructions as to the Chinese situation.